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[55-3]

No. 18,391. 號一十九百三千八百一第 日七初月三年巳丁 HONGKONG FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1917. 五拜禮 號七十二月四年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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| 8.00 " " 10.00 " "          | " " 10 " "         |
| 10.00 " " 11.00 " "         | " " 15 " "         |
| 11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.        | " " 15 " "         |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "      | " " 15 " "         |
| 1.15 " " 1.45 " "           | " " 15 " "         |
| 1.45 " " 2.15 " "           | " " 10 " "         |
| 2.15 " " 5.00 " "           | " " 15 " "         |
| 5.00 " " 6.00 " "           | " " 10 " "         |
| 8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.     | 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. |
| 11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.    | Every Half-Hour.   |
| SUNDAYS.                    |                    |
| 7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.     | Every 15 minutes.  |
| 10.30 " " 11.00 " "         | " " 10 " "         |
| 11.30 " " 12.00 noon        | " " 15 " "         |
| 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.     | " " 10 " "         |
| 1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "       | " " 15 " "         |
| 5.30 " " 6.00 " "           | " " 10 " "         |
| 6.00 " " 6.30 " "           | " " 15 " "         |
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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917. [567]

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIN.

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having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917. [568]

## S.S. "AUSTRALIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917. [3]

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E. V. D. PARE, Superintendent.

[1]

## HOTELS

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AND

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[14]

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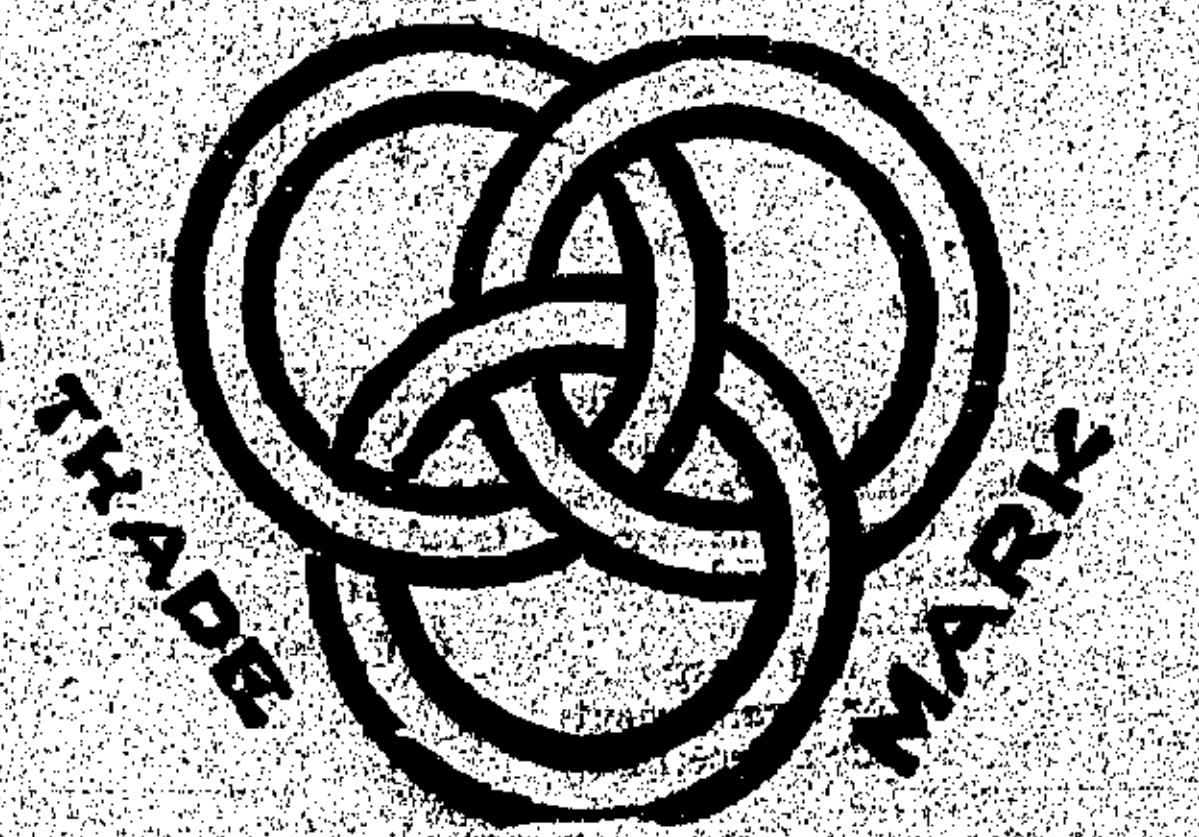
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## HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

## CROWDED PUBLIC MEETING AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

## THE COLONY'S ANSWER TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

## RESOLUTION CARRIED WITH ONLY TWO DISSENTIENTS.

A crowded and enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, last evening, with the democratic object of giving everybody an opportunity of expressing his views on the question of excluding Germans from the Colony after the war. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. P. White, who was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce and representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council), and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (representative of the Justices of the Peace on the Legislative Council).

The Chairman and the gentlemen supporting him were greeted with loud and prolonged applause when they appeared upon the stage to take their seats.

The CHAIRMAN, who was given a rousing reception, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has been called in response to a widely-expressed wish that the commercial public of Hongkong, outside of the Chamber of Commerce, should be given an opportunity of expressing their views in regard to the exclusion of Germans from the Colony for a prescribed period after the conclusion of the war. We all realise and recognise that this question is one of Imperial policy, and as such, it will ultimately be determined by the Imperial Government, which, no doubt, will be guided in arriving at a decision by the attitude adopted by the Allied and other Powers. All we maintain is that the commercial community of this Colony has an undoubted right to express its opinion on the question at issue (applause)—and that its views should be transmitted through the proper channels to those at Home who will represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference when the time for doing so has arrived. (Applause.) I now call upon the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak to propose a resolution, which will be open for discussion after it has been seconded, and I ask, gentlemen, that the discussion shall be allowed to proceed without undue heat, and that tolerance may be shown towards those who may express views which do not coincide with our own. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then read the following letter from Mr. F. di Canova:—

Hongkong, April 26th, 1917.  
To the President of the Public Meeting for the Exclusion of the Germans and Austrians from this Colony.

DEAR SIR,—The undersigned, owing to a previous engagement, with regret, is unable to attend the meeting. However, he wishes that the expression of the local Italian community should reach you.

I. It seems strange that the adversaries of the proposal for the exclusion of our present enemies and their goods from this Colony for a period of ten years should be afraid of giving full and high value to the moral and sentimental motives of the same, when England and the British Empire have joined in this war for, it is said everywhere, chiefly a sentimental cause.

II. The war may last for five years altogether, and the consequences and the cost of the same will be enormous. Therefore, why worry about infinitesimal damages which might result from the above proposal if it should become law? He who would only attempt to compare the two effects would simply fall in ridicule.

III.—There is to wonder why some representative of the Chinese community should be afraid of the benefit which could eventually come to other places in China. Is the opinion of these Chinese representatives an original one? or could the same opinion have been endorsed because, with the Germans in Hongkong, there would be hope for certain people of having the credit system re-introduced and cheap goods? It is not to be supposed that the credit system, after having been abolished by English merchants, should be re-established by the enemies of yesterday. The term of ten years is sufficient to prevent the Germans and their friends from going to any place of the neigh-

bourhood with the hope of organising a trade of their own. Besides, Canton and other places near Hongkong have not the necessary facilities, and it is hardly to be believed that the Germans would incur enormous expenses with the prospect that in a few years' time German goods could also be handled from Hongkong. It is not expected, either, that Chinese should be more British than the English people themselves. Eventually, we should be very grateful to the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and his friends if they would use their influence with the object of having the Chinese Customs tariff raised for German goods.

IV.—Besides, all people should bear in mind that it would be a most foolish thing to allow the enemies of yesterday to come back to the English colonies, to make money again with the prospect of having them turn against us in a more effective way. It is a crime to forget what happened yesterday for the hypothetical loss of a benefit, or for the mean fear that Chinese places near Hongkong might get more busy. It is a treacherous act against the soldiers who are fighting now, and to all those who died or have shed their blood for the Empire. The four million soldiers at present fighting in all parts of the world, when going back to their work, have the right that their salaries should not be curtailed by German competition, at least within the territories covered by the flag which they have so strenuously defended.

V.—It is to be highly regretted that this meeting should have been caused by the local authorities, for the Hongkong merchants have endorsed to a certain extent the motto of that imposing public meeting held in Melbourne on November 17th, 1916, under the auspices of that Chamber of Commerce, which is:—The workers on the Yarra before the workers on the Thames, but the workers on the Thames before the workers on the Rhine.

With apologies that the language of this memorandum is not as it should be, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

F. DI CANOVA.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK was accorded a great ovation when he rose to address the meeting. He said:—Gentlemen, I have brought this resolution before you at a public meeting because I was inundated with letters and telephonic messages, and enquiries as to whether the general public of Hongkong could attend the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and I was obliged to say "I am afraid you can neither attend, because the building's capacity will not hold you, nor can you vote if you do attend, because you are not qualified to do so." And in every case the reply was this:—"Will you arrange a public meeting so that we can have a voice?" That is why I have ventured to call you together this evening, and I am confident that you will endorse the resolution which I am going to put before you. (Applause.) The resolution which I have to propose is:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is in the best interests of the Colony that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a prescribed period of years following the declaration of peace, and that subsequently they be only admitted to the Colony under strict licence."

Now, gentlemen, you will notice a very slight difference between the terms of this resolution and that which was adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. In the Chamber resolution, as you know, we had the words "for a period of ten years," and, in speaking to that resolution in the Chamber, I said that the term ten years was a purely academic term, and when I said that I meant that the Chamber does not really care whether it is for ten years or for ever (applause)—or whether it may seem wiser to the Imperial powers, to whom all these questions must be referred, that it shall be only for a period of shorter duration. But we are determined that whatever duration it shall be for, they shall never come back except upon terms by which we can control them. (Applause.) Now,

gentlemen, the opposition, so far as I can follow it in the discussions which have taken place, and in the various letters, anonymous and otherwise, which have passed through the papers—in a word, the bulk of the important part of the opposition to our resolution—is to be found in this. First of all, we almost all of us agree on the question of sentiment. (Applause.) Upon that I shall dwell later, because it is, of necessity, an important part of our case. Second-

ly, we were told by my hon. friend, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak—and this was the sum and substance of his argument, as far as I understand it, for China or for the Chinese subjects here—that the time is inopportune. And, lastly, we have been told that it is impracticable, and that we have not dealt fully with the economic reasons which are inevitably bound up with it. Now, gentlemen, I propose briefly, and as far as lies in my humble power, to deal with those three points of view before putting this resolution. I said in the Chamber that you cannot avoid the question of sentiment in viewing the aftermath of this war, and there I feel that I am upon certain and incontrovertible ground. (Applause.) It is not in the nature of things for those of us who have already been touched by the war, by personal loss or the loss of relatives, and those who will be so touched before the end of the war, to forget it for many years to come. (Applause.) Neither can we forget the manner in which some of them died—the atrocities which brought their end, the painful death-struggle through gassing, the wholesale murder by the sinking of unarmed and defenceless ships, the hurling of shells through Zeppelin raids upon the undefended coast and the interior towns of England where women and children were shattered mercilessly, the murder of Edith Cavell, and the assassination of Captain Fryatt, which the men of the mercantile marine are not likely to forget for many years to come. And, mark you, if we do not support this resolution we are practically telling these men that we are going to welcome back with open arms the murderers of their comrades in the mercantile marine. (Applause.) There are the Belgian atrocities, which occurred in the opening events of this war, right down to the last and most horrible of all—the sinking of hospital ships with defenceless and maimed creatures on board going to a place of refuge. These are horrors which cannot be forgotten for many years to come. (Hear, hear.) I want to try and prove to you that this German characteristic of brutality is so interwoven by education in the German people that you will not eradicate it, even though they are defeated, for many years to come. Let me quote to you words in support of this, which were uttered not many weeks ago and within the confines of this building by an eminent American professor who is well qualified to speak as a student of international history. These are the words he uttered:—Speaking of the arguments of Frederick the Great, designed for the political instruction of the Hohenzollern dynasty, he said:—"Here we have the beginnings of that which has led to all that has happened since." I quote it to you.

"If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements, the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. Is it better that a nation should perish, or that a Sovereign should break his treaty?"

"Do not be ashamed of making interested alliances from which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

"When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a Sovereign remembers he is a Christian, he is lost."

These words represented the sowing. A century and a half later Nietzsche wrote the gospel of force into a sort of system, this doctrine being the doctrine of the super-man and the inalienable right of the giant to act as the giant; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. Then came the great historian, von Treitschke, breathing the philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. Why talk of founding colonies? he said. Let us take Holland, then we shall have them ready-made.

Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and a frank expounder of the same philosophy. His book, 'Germany in the Next War,' presented, in all its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force. Germany may explain the *Lucania*, she may explain the *Gulf Light*, the *Petrolite*, the *Communi-pass* and the *Persia*, the *Sussex* and the *Yasaka Maru*. She may indemnify without apologizing. She may apologize without indemnifying. But even the marvellous richness of the German tongue will never enable her to justify her presence in Belgium, or those tiny corpses now forever entombed in the iron coffin of the *Lusitania*. For this generation, the word *Kultur*, like Pompey's statue, drips with blood." (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, that spirit has been so breathed into the very soul of the people, as it has been explained there, that it is part and parcel of their national attitude of mind, and I say that for many years to come it will not be eradicated. It was shown most clearly when the *Lusitania* was sunk. A public school holiday was given throughout Germany, at which the Hymn of Hate, among other things, was sung. This is one of the verses of the Hymn of Hate:—

"You will we hate with a lasting hate,  
We will never forgo our hate.  
Hate by water, and hate by land,  
Hate of the head and hate of the hand,  
Hate of the hammer and hate of the crown."

Hate of seventy millions choking down,  
We love as one, we hate as one.  
We have one foe, and one alone—

ENGLAND!"

Gentlemen, whatever may happen as the result of this war—and we believe we are about to enter the beginning of the final stage of the struggle, I do not say victory is in sight, but the beginning of the end is approaching—it, as a result of this war, Germany is brought to her knees and the Prussian spirit is crushed for ever, I pledge my word to you that it will be remembered by the German people for all time that it was England who stopped them getting into Paris. Yet you are asked to admit these people, within the bounds of the Colony, remembering that this hate is there and that it will not be forgotten by them, to any more than by us, for many years to come. (Applause.) I shall probably be told in the papers to-morrow that this is a policy of retaliation, and that it cannot be defended upon any Christian ground whatsoever. I have no hesitation in saying that it is not a policy of retaliation; it is just retribution. (Loud applause.) So much, gentlemen, for the question of sentiment, which cannot be excluded from this argument, say what you will. In reply to the argument that the time is inopportune—which, after all, is the policy of wait and see which wrecked the Asquith War Government—I contend that unpreparedness and inefficiency brought us within deadly peril of defeat, and blindly to shut our eyes to the future and say we cannot now decide questions which affect the vast war issue is to admit practically the same fault which has been charged against Great Britain over and over again by her very foes. (Applause.) And I say it is here and now, that before the war comes to a definite issue, this Colony, jointly with other Colonies which have already raised their voices, should declare in no uncertain manner that, if it is in the Empire's interests, we will not have the Germans. (Applause.) I have said clearly that we do not seek to dictate to the Allies, we do not seek to dictate to the Allies, we do not seek to dictate to the Allies. (Applause.) I have said that I have striven to do up to now, is that the voice of this Colony might be represented at the debate which must inevitably take place as to the post-war policy of the Allies. (Applause.) It would be presumptuous and folly to say that this Colony alone should exclude Germans. If it were decided that, for the benefit of the Empire as a whole, they should be allowed to re-enter the Colonies and our great possessions, Hongkong would not be backward in admitting them if told to do so in the interests of the Empire, though we certainly would not welcome them. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I come to the question which, after all, is the most important of all. I have been charged with not dealing fully with the question of the practicability, or impracticability, of this suggestion. I contend, with the Hon. Mr. Anton, that it is not merely a question of pounds, shillings and pence, and we owe it to those who are fighting that we are prepared to make sacrifices, if necessary, both in recognition of what they have done for us, and because ultimately it will be for the national welfare. (Applause.) But I contend, also, that it would be directly to the benefit of the Colony that we should exclude Germans from re-entry into our port for a period of years. (Applause.) Gentlemen, at the outbreak of war the liquidations proved that there was no less than 10,000,000 dollars worth of goods, to say the very least, revolving in credit, which had passed out of the control of the merchant—in some cases remaining still in Hongkong, though in the hands of the Chinese dealer; and, in other cases, already passed up country—and had not been paid for. One of the greatest difficulties the liquidators had to deal with was in obtaining the money due for these goods, which had been delivered on credit terms.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS**, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of \$50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 27th April, 1917. The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) No. Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than \$100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 27th April, 1917. [575]

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB. CLOSING CRUISE AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 28th instant, when there will be Ladies Races for the Handicap, One Design, Hayward Hays and a Class of Yachts for Souvenir presented by His Excellency Sir HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

Competitors should be in attendance at the Club House not later than 2.30 p.m.

D. K. BLAIR, Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee, Hongkong, 26th April, 1917. [576]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an outbreak of Fire on Board this Vessel a General Average contribution of 3 per cent will be required to be signed and Deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents for

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO., Owners of the "SHIRAZ" LINE OF STEAMERS. [577]

## THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"LUISE NIELSEN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd May, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1917. [578]

## S. O. A. E. O.

## FAR EAST OXYGEN &amp; ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

M. E. F. EIDEL being recalled to Saigon we beg to inform our Clients that from this date MR. EDMOND DUBREIX will be in charge of our Technical Branch in Hongkong.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD., FLOUQUET & KNOTH, Agents.

1, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [586]

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHAMBER ROOM and GENERAL OFFICES of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have been REMOVED from New Government Building to the CHAMBERS BANK BUILDING, Queen's Road Central (premises formerly occupied by the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.).

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1917. [587]

## KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB. OPENING DAY.

THE above will be held on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3.30 p.m., when Members will be "AT HOME" to their Friends.

D. S. COOPER, Hon. Secretary, [588]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersecretary, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th April, 1917. [523]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 5th George Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for 26th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 17th April, 1917. [532]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [572]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1917, for Three Shares numbered 67859, 67861, and 88966 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS NEVES ELIZABETH has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a New Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

## WANTED AT ONCE.

HOTEL MANAGER, with best personal references indispensable, state age, experience, married or single and salary expected.

PROPRIETOR, Box 80, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [570]

## WANTED.

By British Firm. STENOGRAPHER for Canton Office. No. 77, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [571]

## WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIFT, about 4' x 4', preferably electrically driven.

Apply—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [569]

## G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [58]

## JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA, Top Floor, 30A, Prince's East, [543]

## FOR SALE.

FINE SELECTION OF CEYLON POSTAGE STAMPS.

GRACA & CO., No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong. [544]

## INTIMATIONS

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY) WILL BE EXTRACTED IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 28th APRIL, AT 9.15 P.M.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. PRICES AS USUAL: \$3, \$2, \$1. (Children Half-Price on the Matinee). Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price. [551]

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. For One Year from beginning June.

FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, First Floor, No. 19, Queen's Gardens. Electric Light, separate Kitchen, Bathing and Half Share Tennis Court. Suitable for Married Couple. "FLAT" Care of "Daily Press" Office. [561]

TO LET. No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PRINCE'S BUILDING. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. [57]

TO LET. OFFICES to Let. Apply—Box No. 14, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [515]

TO LET. No. 3, A & B, ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

TO LET. NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road. [462]

TO LET. IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Joe House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [281]

TO LET. OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces. HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

TO LET. No. 35, ELGIN STREET. For Summer Months. No. 61, PEAK (Six Rooms House). Furnished. No. 2, "FAREWELL" 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon. No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP. KELLETTS CREST 66, PRINCE'S BUILDING. No. 26, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 31, PRINCE'S BUILDING. Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [20]

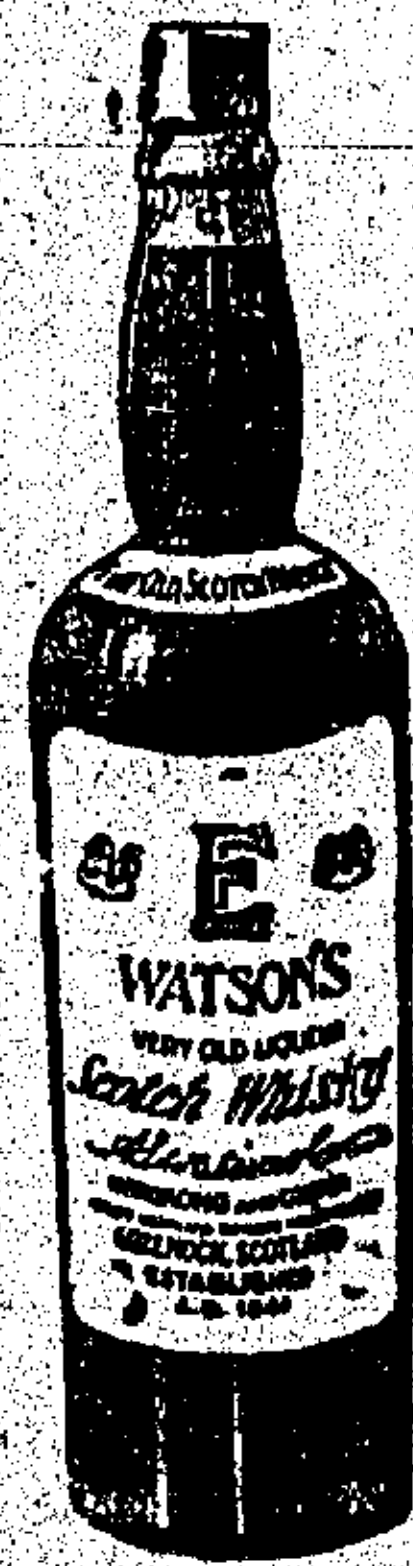
ON SALE. RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years.

PRICE 25 CENTS. On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 614. [12]

## DEATHS.

DENT.—In London, on the 22nd April, after a short illness, ROSAMOND, the beloved wife of HENRY F. DENT, of Canton, youngest daughter of Mrs. Shelley, Bath, and of the late Spencer Shelley, Esquire, formerly of H.M.'s Treasury. [574]

REAR.—On April 11th, died of wounds received in action, Second-Lieutenant GORDON REAR, East Lancashire Regiment, aged 20 years, dearly loved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Rear, Shanghai. [574]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 27TH APRIL, 1917.

## KULTUR IN AFRICA.

In German East Africa there were some ninety English persons dwelling in 1914. When the war broke out they were promptly made prisoners. That is the fortune of war, and no one professes to complain about it; but such of them as have been released from captivity return with a story of insult and indignities which cannot fail to arouse the surprise and indignation of white men all the world over. Some of these indignities, or rather outrages, have been presented in a sworn statement to General Smuts, the British Commander in East Africa. Many of them are unfit for general publication. Some of the least quotable have appeared in the newspapers; but even from them any one who knows the possibilities for beastliness of the German Colonial official can make a fairly good guess at the rest of the story. Let us, therefore, look at these outrages as a matter of general colonial policy. One of the victims of the gentle German, the Rev. E. F. SPANTON, states: "The real point is that the Germans from the first did their best to destroy British prestige. They were brutal and cruel in the prosecution of a deliberate policy to this end. They made both civilian and military prisoners do the lowest kind of

work in order that they might lose caste before the Africans. For great distances throughout Africa the news was passed that we were German slaves. This was drummed into the people on every opportunity and by all kinds of propaganda, and even the native German soldiers referred to us as slaves."

Any inhabitant of a country where white and black live side by side will understand the malignity of such an endeavour. The new-comer is apt to ridicule the colour-line as a mere piece of prejudice. As he becomes better acquainted with the conditions, he begins to realize that its maintenance is a vital matter. The white man must learn to keep his place, and must see that others do not forget it. He must bear in mind that he is master—just and benevolent, but unchallenged. This most necessary principle the Germans in East Africa have deliberately violated. Jehu remembered to order decent burial to be given to the mangled remains of Jeroboam, "for she is a King's daughter." The Germans chose to forget that even an Englishman is a white man, and accordingly they set Englishmen to drag carts, hoe native gardens, and clean out natives' privies—work that not even a white convict would be set to at the Cape. Why did they do it? The only possible answer is Dr. Johnson's "Ignorance, sir, sheer ignorance." When the German tries to be original, he can be miraculously stupid. In this case he wanted to inflict a most emphatic and unmistakable stigma on his enemy, and in his anxiety he forgot the most rudimentary principle of colonial life: "Dog won't eat dog." In other words, a white man is always a white man; he may be a worthless wastrel, but he still bears the marks of his lost estate. You may lock him up, hang him, ship him aboard a homeward-bound steamer, and thank God you are rid of a knave, but you must not on any consideration place him on the same level as the nigger. He may forget his colour, you dare not. In his blind hatred the German has chosen to violate this rule. What good does it do him? None; it may gratify his brutality and envy, but it will assuredly injure himself. He does not know the working of the negro mind. In years to come the blacks will not stop to recall the nationality of the white men who were set to drag carts and scavenge their locations, but they will remember that the perpetrators of this unnatural outrage were Germans, and they will decide inwardly that the German is not a white man, and will hold him cheap.

Such, certainly, would be the result if the Germans were to continue masters of German East Africa. But their conduct is an additional ground for deciding that they shall not be masters there in the future. There is a solid body of opinion in South Africa which means to have its say in the disposal of the late German possessions. It is voiced by men whose forefathers have fought with natives and lived among natives, who know what it is to live themselves and their women-folk in a perpetual minority, who have borne their part in the reduction of German South-West and East Africa, and they will not readily see those regions pass out of their possession. And on top of that they have evidence that the German is no fit neighbor for white men. In spite of all his boasts about Kultur and the Teutonic stock, he has been untrue to his race, he has betrayed the cause of white civilization, and smirched the reputation of the white man. Only those who know Africa can imagine the indignation and loathing with which every Afrikaner must read of white men being forced to do Kaffirs' work, or the detestation with which he will regard the race that is capable of such an outrage, or the firmness of his determination that those who do such things shall have no part or inheritance in Africa.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 14th April, 1917, amounted to 66,836 tons and the sales to 44,945 tons.

While a Chinese married woman, residing in Wanchoi Road, was away in Canton her house was broken into, and upon her return she found that she had been robbed of jewellery, clothing and money to the value of \$508.

Our reports of Company meetings and Messrs. Vernon & Smyth's share market report are to be found on page 6.

The closing cruise and presentation of prizes in connection with the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will take place to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—W. S. Brown, \$10; S. P. A., \$5.

Members of No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D. are reminded of the meeting to be held at the Military Hospital to-day (Friday), at 10.15 a.m., when Dr. W. V. M. Koch will lecture, and the practical work will be taken by Mrs. McKenny and Mrs. Bullock.

A Chinese woman of 145, Wing Lok Street has reported to the police that between one and five a.m. on the 26th inst. some person entered the house at the time the door happened to be opened and stole from her room jewellery, clothing and money to the value of \$318.

Chung Ling Soo, who is described as the world's greatest conjurer, is touring the Far East under the management of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman, and expects to commence a series of entertainments at the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, towards the end of next week. Mr. Chung Ling Soo comes from the London Hippodrome, where his engagement lasted for twelve months. He is accompanied upon his tour by a number of variety artists.

With the object of stimulating interest in the good work which is being carried on in the Colony on behalf of the wounded by the various organisations affiliated to the local branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, an exhibition showing the variety and extent of the articles made will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday next between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Admission will be free, and everyone will be welcome. Tea and ices will be dispensed at a charge of 20 cents each, the entire proceeds from this source to be devoted to the purchase of games for the soldiers in hospital.

## HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

The issue of the *Daily Press* of April 26th has been completely sold out, and it is impossible to meet further demands for extra copies.

Full reports of the meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and of the public meeting at the Theatre Royal last evening, together with the letters and comments upon the subject of the exclusion of Germans from the Colony, will appear in the *Weekly Press*, which will be published this afternoon.

Orders for copies should be sent immediately.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## ARMED ROBBERY.

A Chinese who was charged in connection with armed robbery on a boat in Yaumatei Bay was remanded on the application of Inspector Gerrard.

## THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese who had been banished for five years, which period has only recently expired, was charged with the theft of a quantity of women's clothing, and was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

## THE FRIEND.

When a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 450 rounds of ammunition, he said that the munitions had been put in his box, presumably by a man with whom he had quarrelled over a gamble.

Mr. Melbourne believed the story, and the man was discharged.

## BANISHMENT.

Sentence of twelve months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks, was passed upon a Chinese who had returned from banishment, he having been banished for ten years last year.

Inspector Grant said he had reason to believe that the man was responsible for several small thefts which had taken place in Kowloon City.

## SMART DETECTIVE.

A one-eyed shroff was walking in Queen's Road West, having collected \$30, when his pocket was picked. It so happened that a Chinese detective was in a barber's shop nearby, and, seeing what had happened, he rushed out of the shop. A stern chase ensued, in the course of which the thief threw the money away. The detective succeeded in catching his man, and, yesterday, Mr. Melbourne sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

The Magistrate commended the detective for his prompt action.



# THE WAR.

## THE BATTLE OF SCARPE VALLEY.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS SHELLED TO DEATH.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE AND GERMAN METHODS.

DETAILS OF DESTROYER BATTLE IN STRAITS OF DOVER.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH AGAIN ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly advanced our line to-day southward of the Scarpe river, where two German field-guns were captured on Tuesday. Many thousands of German dead lie on the battlefield we now occupy.

The fine weather on Tuesday facilitated many successful air-raids, bombing railway junctions, aerodromes, billets, and dumps. A large bomb struck the engine of a moving train. The engine was blown off the line and the train was wrecked. Hostile troops and transport were also successfully engaged by our machine-guns. There was much air-fighting, seven German machines being brought down, eight driven down, and two hallooed destroyed.

Sir, our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

REE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, April 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured the hamlet of Billefont, north-eastward of Tressault, during the night. Fighting occurred in the early morning along our front between the Cojeul and Scarpe rivers.

We made further progress and secured the ground gained.

We have captured 3,029 prisoners, including 50 officers, since the 23rd inst.

#### FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, April 25th.

A communiqué states:—We made progress south-east of Cerny-en-Laonnais, in the region of the Aisne, and took prisoners.

Our fire stopped dead a German attack, after a violent bombardment, in the neighbourhood of Hurbise and Vaulers plateau.

We also advanced near Mont Sans Nom, in Champagne.

We captured prisoners and one gun. Enemy raids near Tahure and Maisons-le-Champagne failed, leaving many dead on our wire.

LATEST CABLES.

#### GERMANS THROWN BACK.

PARIS, April 25th.

A communiqué states:—Artillery continued all along the front, north of Vaux Saillon. Machine-gun and artillery fire frustrated an attack against our trenches.

It is confirmed that the Germans this morning were bloodily defeated in an attempt against Hurbise, Farm. Stopped at first by our fire, they renewed the assault shortly afterwards.

A vigorous counterattack threw them back on their own lines. During this action our artillery caught and dispersed large German concentrations in the region north of the Vaulers plateau.

#### BELGIANS REPORT ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, April 25th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Artillery duels were resumed at different points, especially near Dixmude.

#### GERMAN WIRELESS REPORT.

LONDON, April 25th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states that three English attacks northward of Monchy were repulsed with heavy losses.

### PRODIGAL USE OF GERMAN INFANTRY.

Gavelle has been the objective of nine violent counterattacks during the past twenty-four hours, all of which our artillery repulsed. The German losses in these were terrible, because they had to cover a considerable expanse of open ground. Their prodigal use of infantry is without parallel. The ratio of our infantry losses is much lighter than in the earlier Somme battles.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### DETAILS OF DESTROYER FIGHT.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Press Bureau has published the details of the action reported on the 21st inst.

The number of German destroyers was six, not five.

The British destroyer leaders *Swift* and *Broke* were night-patrolling in the Channel on a westerly course. They sighted the enemy flotilla on the port bow at 12.40 in the morning proceeding at high-speed in the opposite direction.

The night was calm and it was intensely dark. The enemy were within 600 yards range when they were first sighted. Simultaneously with the German fire-guns which riddled down the line, the Germans opened fire with a blaze of flashes. The *Swift* instantly replied, and Commander Peck, without hesitation, decided to ram the leading destroyer. The wheel was wrenched round, and the *Swift*, with every occupant on the bridge blinded by the flashes, drove straight at the enemy.

It must be realised that the ramming of one of a line of destroyers dashing through in pitch darkness at between twenty and thirty knots is an exceedingly delicate operation. An initial miscalculation of a few degrees of the helm or a few revolutions more or less of the propellers spell failure, which probably means being rammed by the next enemy boat. The *Swift* missed her object, but traversed the line unscathed. She turned like a hawk upon her quarry, and, while turning, neatly torpedoed another boat. Again she dashed at the leading boat, which again eluded her, and without firing another shot the enemy boat full-speeded into the darkness, with the *Swift* in pursuit.

When sighting the enemy the *Broke*, Commander Evans, was steaming astern of the *Swift*. On the latter altering her course to ram the leader, the *Broke* torpedoed the second boat on the line and opened fire with every gun. The dull glow from every funnel of the six enemy boats stoking furiously for full-speed lit up their upper works, enabling Commander Evans to decide his tactics. Gathering speed for a blow he swung to port and rammed the third boat, full speed fair and square, abreast of the aft funnel. Thus locked both boats fought desperately hand-to-hand conflict. The *Broke* swept the enemy's decks at point-blank range with every gun from her main armament to a pom-pom, maxim, rifle and pistol.

The two remaining destroyers of the German line poured in a devastating fire upon the *Broke*, whose foremost guns' crews were reduced from eighteen to six. Midshipman Gyles, in charge of the fore-castle, though wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action and assisted the depleted crews to load. Meanwhile a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up the *Broke's* fore-castle from the rammed destroyer, and amid the blinding flashes of the fore-castle guns, rushed aft. Midshipman Gyles, half-blinded by blood, met their rush single-handed with his revolver, which a German attempted to seize, but Seaman Ingleson promptly bayoneted him.

The remainder, excepting two feigning death who were made prisoner, were driven overboard.

The *Broke*, two minutes after ramming, wrenched free from her sinking adversary, and attempted to ram the last boat on the line. She failed, however, but in the latter's consort on the stem with a torpedo. The *Broke* hotly engaged with these and the two fleeing destroyers, followed by the *Swift*, but a shell struck the *Broke's* boiler-room, disabling her main engines. The enemy vanished in the darkness. The *Broke* next headed towards a destroyer which was heavily on fire and whose crew sent up loud appeals for

mercy. Regardless of the danger from the enemy's magazines exploding, the *Broke* moved slowly towards her. The cries "Save! Save!" were redoubled, when the German destroyer unexpectedly opened fire.

The *Broke*, now uncontrollable, was unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, silenced their treachery with four rounds, then firing a torpedo which hit the destroyer amidships. Meanwhile the *Swift*, unable to maintain full-speed, owing to a slight injury received earlier in the engagement, abandoned the chase, and presently she sighted an outlying stationary destroyer from which were heard confused voices. She warily approached with her guns trained on the stranger. The latter was the sinking destroyer rammed by the *Broke*. The enemy crew bellowed in unison, "We surrender!" Suspecting treachery, the *Swift* awaited developments. The German destroyer's crew stopped shouting, she heeled slowly over, and sank stern foremost, the crew taking to the water.

The *Swift* directed her searchlight on and rescued the survivors. The crews of the *Swift* and *Broke* cheered each other out in the darkness till they were hoarse.

The British casualties were comparatively light. The spirit of the wounded can be epitomised in the conduct of the *Broke's* helmsman Rowles, who was hit four times by shell fragments, but remained at the wheel throughout the action. He only betrayed he was wounded by reporting to the Captain, "I am going off now, sir," and then fainting.

The *Broke* was commanded by Commander Evans, an Antarctic hero.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### RUSSIAN SEA SUCCESSES.

LONDON, April 25th.

A Russian official report states:—One of our cruisers destroyed the harbour works at Kerasund. A torpedo-boat destroyed three Turkish schooners.

Our submarine sank two schooners in the region of the Bosphorus.

### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH REPEL COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 25th.

A British official report from Salonika states:—After three days' bombardment we attacked last night on a two-and-a-half miles front between the southern end of Lake Doiran and a point north-westward of Doldzeli. We advanced northward of Doldzeli 500 yards on a mile front. We repelled four counterattacks, and consolidated our position. We penetrated the enemy's trenches further eastward, but we were unable to retain the ground. Fighting continues.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH ATTACK BULGARS.

LONDON, April 25th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states:—The Bulgarians repulsed British attacks between Vardar and Lake Doiran.

### The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### COSSACKS REPEL KURDS.

LONDON, April 25th.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states that the Cossacks repulsed the Kurds on the night of 21st April near Seiger, in the Caucasus.

### MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 25th.

An official message says that, in addition to the rolling-stock mentioned in yesterday's report, our captures at Istanbul include 20 officers, 667 men, one 5.9 gun, 14 Krapp's, 1,240 rifles, and a great quantity of ammunition.

General Maude, after a night march, attacked a Turkish division on the west bank at Shattel Adham, compelling it to fall back ten miles to the northward. We captured 131 prisoners.

### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Admiralty reports arrivals during the week were 2,585 sailings, 2,631. Forty vessels of over 1,000 tons and 15 under were sunk. Twenty-seven vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and nine fishing boats were sunk.

#### EARL OF SUFFOLK KILLED.

LONDON, April 25th.

Major the Earl of Suffolk, Field Artillery, has been killed.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH WAR OFFICE EXPOSES GERMAN METHODS.

LONDON, April 25th.

The War Office statement commenting upon the German wireless report cabled yesterday, which scathingly exposes the new German methods, attributing to us designs we have never entertained, in order to prove they had completely failed, closely examines and simultaneously explodes the claims of German successes, some of which are alleged at places where no attacks were made, others we won and retained our objectives with moderate losses.

The statement concludes:—It can safely be said this German document is the most encouraging indication we have yet had of the state of mind of the German army and people, and of the anxiety with which the German Headquarters regard the situation.

#### GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

AMSTERDAM, April 25th.

A Berlin telegram states, with reference to the urgent demand for the Government to declare its War aims, it is semi-officially announced that the Government has nothing to add to its previous communications. It will continue its policy undeterred by pressure.

#### NEUTRALS AND SUBMARINISM.

LONDON, April 25th.

The German Ministers to neutral States have been called to Berlin for a conference on the submarine question, probably owing to the growing neutral indignation at submarineism. Meanwhile all the neutrals of Europe continue to suffer acutely from the food shortage.

There has been further great workmen's demonstrations in this connection in Sweden, which has suffered exceptionally from submarineism.

#### FOOD POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 25th.

The House of Lords debated the Food Limitation Bill.

Lord Devonport impressed upon the House the necessity for the reduction in the consumption of bread to four pounds per head weekly. The meat consumption had been considerably reduced, and the sugar allowance must be reduced to half a pound a week. It would depend upon the people's consumption of bread and other foodstuffs within the next two months as to whether compulsory rationing would be necessary. He warned the House that in the meantime the machinery for compulsory rationing was being organised. He declared that if the diminution was not accomplished we would not get through to the next harvest, except with severe privation.

A vast amount of tonnage is locked up in military transport and our shipping resources are in nowise assured. Our shipping is daily wasting. Although our existence depended on shipping, there is no immediate prospect of the release of the locked-up shipping, but he was not despondent. The situation could and would be faced, but only by a diminution in consumption.

#### IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, April 25th.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, stated that the Imperial War Cabinet yesterday considered the resolutions of the Burleigh Committee in favour of Imperial preference, and he promised to make a statement on Friday regarding the matter.

### BRITAIN REFUSES TO DESTROY COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, April 25th.

The Government is of opinion that they cannot adopt the suggestion that the Germans should be informed that unless Laon Cathedral is spared the Cologne Cathedral will be destroyed.

### RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, April 25th.

The distinguished Russian, General Tschernicheff, has been appointed Second-in-Command at the Romanian Front, where the King of Romania is Generalissimo.

### LIEUT. ROBINSON, V.C. BELIEVED ALIVE.

LONDON, April 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. L. Baird stated there was reason to believe that the missing airman Lieut. Robinson, V.C., is alive.

### MOTOR-CAR CENSUS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

HEAVY DECREASE SINCE WAR BEGAN.

A census of automobilism in Great Britain since the war began shows that in 1914 there were 536,747 motor vehicles of all kinds registered in Great Britain and Ireland; of these 471,683 were registered in England and Wales, 40,061 in Scotland, and 24,901 in Ireland. It is probable that the marked decrease in the total number of registered motor vehicles for the following year was due to the wholesale commandeering for Government purposes which went on in the latter part of 1914, to the action of many owners who laid up their cars "for the duration of the war," and to the voluntary offering of vehicles by their owners for national service, whether in England or abroad.

The total number registered for 1915 was 309,624, thus distributed:—England and Wales, 248,418; Scotland, 33,742; Ireland, 18,465. The summary given below shows the heavy falling off in all classes of vehicles; the decrease of 144,109 motor-cars, of 85,477 motor-cycles, and of 6,535 commercial motors were not renewed a total decrease as compared with 1914, of 236,121. A slight increase took place in 1916, when 160,249 motor-cars, 160,290 motor-cycles, and 21,338 commercial motors were registered; the number of the last-named being only a few hundreds below that in 1914.

On the whole, the number in the country districts shows a falling off, but in the new munition areas and the manufacturing towns big increases have taken place. In Birmingham, for example, 4,089 new vehicles were registered in 1915, and a further 3,048 in 1916. Detailed investigations have brought to light the fact that a great number of people are owners of fleets of cars—by a fleet being meant any number above four—and that the great majority of the motor vehicles in the country are now employed in some form or other of national service. Certainly not more than 20 per cent. are used for purely private and non-essential purposes. Typical cases are a Sussex owner who has two Rolls Royce cars, one 20-30 hp. Daimler, one 15-20-h.p. Panhard, all being employed in ambulance work, and a Southampton owner who has lent a 25-h.p. Renault and 12-16-h.p. Metropole to the Hants Automobile Club, while for his own and household use he is using a car of cheap American make.

### HELFERICH'S BOAST.

EFFECT OF GERMAN "BLOCKADE."

"The German nation stands, or falls with its agriculture." In making this declaration to a meeting of agriculturists, Dr. Helfferich, the Home Secretary, said German agriculture had had this decisive rôle imposed upon it. In this life and death struggle by hunger-war England, the protector of civilization and humanity, when she proclaimed a hunger-war against us, believed herself far beyond the reach of any anxiety about food. The British Minister of Agriculture said:—The war will be decided by British acres. To those words, with which was now bound up a significant change in events, we hold fast. A year ago it was supposed that England would be able to use the acres of the whole world, bidding with them against the German acres. To-day England sees herself in a situation unparalleled in her history. Her acres across sea disappear.

Comparing the yield of the harvests of Germany and the United Kingdom, Dr. Helfferich said that the normal German harvest produced 230 kilograms (506 lb.) of bread corn per head of the population, and the United Kingdom a little over 30 (68 lb.). For potatoes the figures were: Germany, 650 kilograms (1,433 lb.); United Kingdom, 150 (33 lb.). Germany had 320 cattle to every 1,000 inhabitants, while the United Kingdom had only 250. He added that, though there was a long hard road before them, there were certain of sufficient foodstuffs if everybody exercised the strictest economy.















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